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RC Presidium approves new military service law

KABUL, Jan. 10, (Bakhtar).— The presidium of the Revolutionary Council met at the RC headquarters on Thursday afternoon under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of PDPA CC, President of Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister.

In the meeting the Universal Military Service Law was approved in 90 articles and eight chapters. It has now entered into force as of the same date.

The law will be published in the Official Gazette, newspapers and other periodicals for public information.

Like-wise, the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council reaffirmed and approved the declaration of the PDPA CC, RC Presidium Revolutionary Council and the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan issued to all the people on the enforcement of the Universal Military Service Law which had been approved by the PDPA CC Politburo and the government.

Following is the text of the declaration of the PDPA CC, RC Presidium and DRA government:

Dear compatriots,

The noble people of Afghanistan:

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in line with the will of epic-making people of Afghanistan and with the help of the heroic armed forces and other progressive and patriotic forces of our beloved country toppled down the bastion of despotism and paved the way towards progress and construction of the new society and social justice in our ancient land, the beloved Afghanistan.

We realise that we are standing at the start of the path of liberation and we know that the realisation of the aims and aspirations which lie ahead of us requires time and a lot of efforts. But most important of all is the fact that we have taken decisive steps on this way and we are resolute to build the blossoming and prosperous Afghanistan.

The exploiters and traitors who were thrown in the dust bin of history have launched terroristic operations, destructive acts, theft, massacre and looting, conspiracies, against free, independent, heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan with the vast help of US imperialism, Peking Chauvinists, reactionary circles and some foreign states. They threaten the noble inhabitants of our country.

In this way they try to create obstacles against the realisation of revolutionary changes in our country and undermine the Democratic Regime and obstruct the building of the new society. But they should know that all their treacherous designs for the reestablishment of the old despotic and reactionary regime of the past and foiling the national and democratic Saur Revolution are being doomed to failure.

Right now in the new and evolutionary phase of Saur Revolution the real banner of the revolution is hoisting proudly over our ancient and beloved country.

The people of Afghanistan under the banner of Saur Revolution are heroically fighting in a vast national fatherland front under the leadership of the single party the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, for real democracy and justice, respect for the sacred religion of Islam, respect for the family, national, tribal and clan traditions, for the sake of independence, peace and freedom, progress and welfare, equality and brotherhood.

The just ideas of Revolution are eternal. The protection and support of the toilers of Afghanistan and all the patriotic forces of the country for the entire current policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan towards the construction of new and blossoming life void of exploitation of individual by individual, the honesty and sacrifice of

the armed heroic forces of Afghanistan for the aims and aspirations of revolution and their readiness for the defence of the gains of Saur Revolution guarantee this.

From the international point of view the support and vast fraternal and selfless help of all the progressive forces of the world, and prior to everyone else the powerful Soviet Union, guarantee the victory of our revolution.

For the sake of fulfilling all these sacred aspirations and wishes and for the purpose of consolidating the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan the new Universal Military Service Law has been approved. In this law it is stressed that the defence of the homeland and service to the people is the lofty and sacred duty of every individual of the country. Rendering service in our heroic armed forces is considered as the most praiseworthy and patriotic obligation of the citizens.

For the purpose of maintaining general and complete peace and tranquility in the country and for the

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Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of PDPA CC, President of RC and Prime Minister, meeting the British MPs at the RC headquarters. (Photo: Bakhtar)

Chief Justice Tahzib attends Kunduz meeting

KUNDUZ, Jan. 10, (Bakhtar).— The noble working inhabitants of Kunduz, including workers, peasants, intellectuals, craftsmen, clergymen, members of the Democratic Organisations for Women and Youth and other working people in a grand meeting at the Spinzar Company on January 8 welcomed the conference of the national and patriotic forces for formation of the vast national fatherland front, expressing resolute support.

The meeting was addressed by Nezamuddin Tahzib, Chief Justice, who spoke in connection to the fundamental statement delivered by Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of PDPA CC, President of RC

and DRA Prime Minister and explained the audience the aim of the vast national fatherland front. He said: "The constituent congress of the vast national fatherland front will be held soon with the participation of the representatives of various crafts, the national and democratic groups and other social forces of the country."

By formation of the vast national fatherland front, he added, "all people of the country, regardless of religion, language, tribe and race, and with equal rights will take active part for the development of the beloved homeland, under the PDPA leadership."

The gathering ended with playing of DRA national anthem.

Babrak Karmal receives Indian foreign secretary

KABUL, Jan. 10, (Bakhtar).— Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of PDPA CC, President of RC and DRA Prime Minister, received for meeting, R. D. Sathe, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs of India at the RC headquarters last Thursday morning.

During the meeting present were also Shah Mohammad Dost, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Jaskaran Singh Teja, Indian ambassador in Kabul.

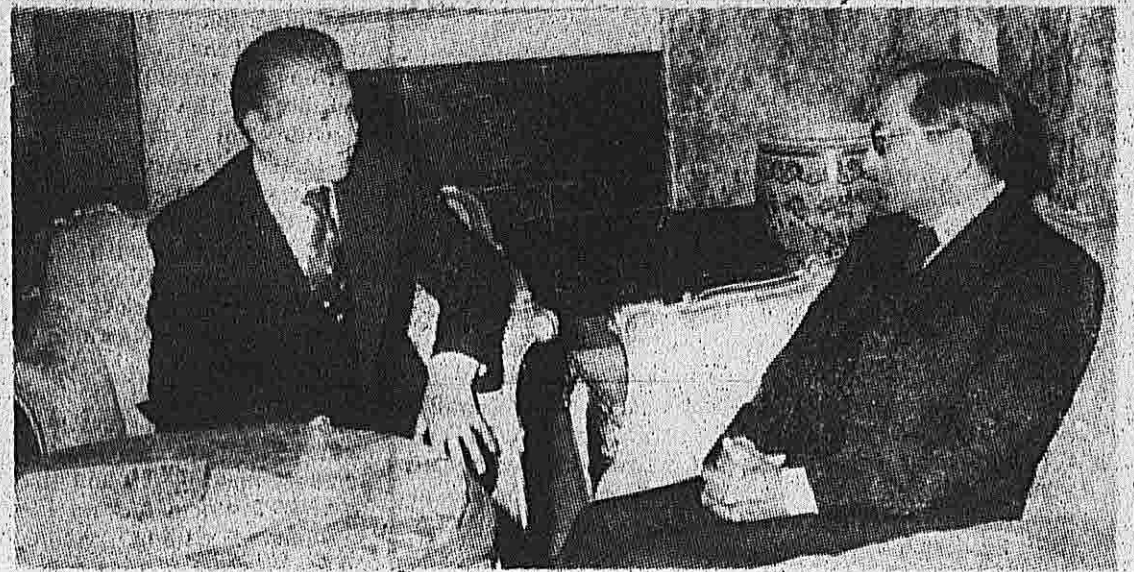
R. D. Sathe came to Kabul for a friendly visit on January 7.

Babrak Karmal receives British MPs

KABUL, Jan. 10, (Bakhtar).— Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of PDPA CC, President of RC and DRA Prime Minister, received for meeting at the RC headquarters, the British parliamentary delegation yesterday morning.

During the meeting views were exchanged and discussions were held in a friendly atmosphere on the issues of mutual interest including international situation.

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Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of PDPA CC, President of RC and Prime Minister, meeting R. D. Sathe, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs of India, at the RC headquarters. (Photo: Bakhtar)

Dr. Ratebzad on her visit to India

KABUL, Jan. 10, (Bakhtar).— Dr. Anahita Ratebzad member of PDPA CC Politburo, President of the Democratic Organisation for Afghan Women and President of DRA Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organisation, talking to Bakhtar News Agency reporter in relation of her recent visit to India said:

During meeting with Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, the goodwill message of Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of PDPA CC, President of RC and DRA Prime Minister, was delivered to her.

She said: The meeting which lasted forty minutes and held in a fully sincere, friendly atmosphere and mutual understanding on international issues is indicative of amicable and historical relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and India.

Similarly, at this meeting further consolidation and expansion of friendly traditional relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and India was discussed.

Dr. Anahita Ratebzad said: The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in pursuance of its peaceful policy, has time and again expressed its readiness for talks with its neighbouring countries Iran and Pakistan. In the message sent by Babrak Karmal to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, this goodwill and peaceful policy of Afghanistan is once more clearly shown.

Dr. Anahita Ratebzad, expressing appreciation for the warm welcome and sincere reception accorded her during stay in India by government, people, social and political organisations of India added: These friendly and sincere receptions are reflection of disinterested sentiments of friendly people of India and government of India towards the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Dr. Anahita Ratebzad said: Her visit, the purpose of which was to attend the 10th congress of National Federation of Indian Women and regional consultative meeting relating to the problems of women in the region and

raising the role of women in defending peace and turning the Indian Ocean and Gulf into peace zones, was actually turned into a manifestation of solidarity with revolutionary Afghanistan.

Dr. Ratebzad added: The speech she delivered on behalf of Democratic Organisation for Afghan Women at the congress of National Federation of Indian Women, was not only welcomed and supported by participants of the congress, it was widely reflected in the Indian press all over that country.

Dr. Anahita Ratebzad added: The Government and people of India warmly and sincerely welcomed this visit and thus once more proved their disinterested friendship with the government

and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and demonstrated their willingness for ensuring peace and security in the region.

She added: This visit not only reaffirmed the understanding between the governments and peoples of the two countries on international issues of interest, it also had considerable impact on consolidation, mutual understanding and further expansion of friendly and sincere relations between the two countries. This visit, once more showed that the long and historical friendship between the peoples of Afghanistan and India have deep roots and the Indian people with their unprecedented welcome acc-

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292 return home via Islam Qala, Turkham

HERAT, Jan. 10, (Bakhtar).— According to reports reaching here from Islam Qala and Turkham Frontier Battalions 292 families have repatriated via those ports last week. They have expressed unreserved cooperation with the party and the revolutionary government of Afghanistan.

On return, the reports add, they were warmly welcomed by soldiers and officers and some of soldiers and officers explained the goodwill and the honesty of the government towards the working people of the country.

Some of the repatriates, on behalf of others, said: The repressive conditions and terror prevailing under the rule of Hafizullah Amin, that known agent of CIA had made the life a burden on all people of this country, forcing them to leave their dwellings and their country. As our extermination by these killer and his band of criminals was eminent, we were thus forced to abandon the country and travel to others land", they said.

With the victory of the new evolutionary phase of the Saur Revolution, the speakers went on, which brought to power a

democratic government, we happily returned to our homeland. We consider it our historic mission to honestly work together with our popular government, whose sole aim is to ensure the well-being and prosperity of the tormented and oppressed people of Afghanistan.

Insurance Co. Board of Directors meets

KABUL, Jan. 10, (Bakhtar).— The meeting of the board of directors of the Afghan National Insurance Company chaired by Abdul Wakil, Minister Finance was held last Thursday. The meeting approved the balance of the previous year of the insurance company and adopted necessary decisions on some proposals of the company.

A source of the company said that the Afghan National Insurance Company made a profit of more than 20,000,000 which shows a 66 per cent increase compared the previous year.

The meeting of the Board of Directors appreciated the activities of the Executive Board and the achievements it has made.



Dr. Anahita Ratebzad, holding talks with the British Parliamentary delegation. (Photo: Bakhtar)

At the meeting between the Foreign Minister and British parliamentary delegation issues of interest were discussed. The Minister of Foreign Affairs explained the political and social policy of the country to the British parliamentary.

According to another report the British parliamentary delegation met with Satar Purdell, Chair

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Shah Mohammad Dost, Minister of Foreign Affairs holding talks with the British Parliamentary delegation. (Photo: Bakhtar)

KABUL NEW TIMES

INTL PRESS

Editorial

People solidarise with glorious revolution

The glorious Saur Revolution and especially its new evolutionary phase is a great turning point in the proud history of the valiant and brave people of Afghanistan. It is a turning point because it has been waged and triumphed to fully uproot the old and rotten feudal and prefeudal orders and pave the way for the salvation of the masses of toiling people of Afghanistan. It has opened up a new phase of great social and economic transformation not only for the present generation but also for the future generations of Afghanistan.

It should be made clear once again that the Saur Revolution is the result of the long struggle of the working people of Afghanistan for their liberation from the yoke of exploiters and oppressors. The goals of Saur Revolution and especially its new evolutionary phase are to meet the interests of the broad masses of the population, the interests of the overwhelming majority who are workers, peasants and toilers. The Saur Revolution is a national, democratic, anti-feudal and anti-imperialist revolution carried out under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Babrak Karim, General Secretary of the PDPA CC, President of Revolutionary Council and the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in one of his speeches has said "our revolution is the natural and logical result of the tens years of the struggle of the industrious masses of Afghanistan, in the first place all the constitutionalists and patriots of all national and democratic forces of Afghanistan for the real social freedom, national independence, democracy and release from the yoke of oppressors and cruel feudal and imperialist exploiters and backwardness".

A glance at the present-day activities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan proves that the DRA government has been seeking peace and security not only in the country but also in the region and the world at large in a bid to provide peaceful conditions for the people of Afghanistan to proceed ahead with the programmes aimed at building the new life in the country.

The peaceful intention of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is clearly reflected in the peace initiatives which it has taken in getting the differences ironed out with the neighbouring countries of Iran and Pakistan.

What is evident is that the revolutionary process which is making satisfactory headway in Afghanistan runs counter to the interests and strategic tasks of imperialism aimed at establishing its control on this part of the world and the "zones of vital interests".

This is why the imperialists headed by the US imperialist and its allies Chinese Chauvinism Pakistan militarism and reaction of the region continue their undeclared war against the Republic of Afghanistan. They want to interfere in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and thus bring

ing back the regime of exploitation and oppression of feudal lords. We have been witnessing that the hirelings of imperialists stationed in the camps in the territory of Pakistan carry out inhuman and brutal attacks against the Republic of Afghanistan with deadly weapons and means of mass extermination including chemical gas. It is the prime task of the imperialists and militarists to maintain tension and carry on the war against national liberation movements in the countries of region and impede the democratic process of economic and social reforms.

Fortunately during the one year of the existence of the second phase of the glorious Saur Revolution the government of Afghanistan has scored eye-catching successes in the social, economic, cultural and political areas heralding a bright and prosperous future. The firm and great steps taken towards the tranquility of the people in different provinces of the country are all the outcomes of the constructive and wise policy of the government during the second phase of Saur Revolution. The confidence of the large masses of the people and social groups in progressive and peaceful policy followed by the party and government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been widened.

The rally of the large masses of working people around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan to defend the gains of Saur Revolution especially its new evolutionary phase and the establishment of unions of journalists, writers, and artists is a manifestation of the vast support of the people for the just and peaceful policy of the party and the government. It is the great mission of the party and the government to draw the vast support and help of the people towards the implementation of the goals set by the new phase of Saur Revolution.

The party and government fully believe in the great strength which rests in the people. As such all the measures which have been adopted are based on the will of the people. As long as the people fully support the party and the government no power can stop the headway of the government in implementing its policy of peace, democracy, justice and social progress. The fusion of the people with the government is a hard blow to the conspiracies and intrigues of the imperialists and counter-revolution.

HOME PRESS

The daily Heywad in its last Thursday's editorial says:

"Peace and Friendship is our motto. Peace and friendship is our objective, and its our goal and aspiration."

We in our country want to see our people develop close relation with each other and live in peace, based on friendship, brotherhood, equality and cooperation. We want the same relation with other nations and people. We try, at both national and inter-

LONDON, Jan. (Tass).—

Units of the South African armed forces staged on Tuesday a bandit raid into the territory of the People's Republic of Angola. The British newspaper Daily Telegraph reported on the raid. Tens of peaceful citizens of Angola were killed during the raid and a considerable material damage was caused. The newspaper expresses the opinion that this raid was timed to coincide with the opening of the Geneva conference on peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem.

A few days ago the leaders of the racist regime came out with cynical statements making it plain that at Pretoria has no intentions of ending voluntarily Namibia's illegal occupation and of transferring power to the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organisation.

The British newspaper Financial Times confirms the conclusion that the Republic of South Africa has no intention of promoting the success of the Geneva conference. Emphasising the importance of the conference on Namibia that opened in Geneva, the newspaper stresses that SWAPO which is recognized by the United Nations as the sole lawful representative of the Namibian people is prepared, unlike the Pretoria regime, to agree on a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem.

GENEVA, Jan. (Tass).—According to forecasts of experts, the implementation of the program of the World Health Organisation (WHO) will make it possible to increase the average life expectancy of people already by the year of 2000.

In the industrialised countries it is expected to average 75-80 years and in the developing ones—65 years.

To attain this goal, the report issued by WHO points out, the developing countries shall intensify the effort to stamp out infectious diseases and resolve the problem of supplying the population with drinking water.

Achieving a drop in mortality rate, WHO experts believe, is closely linked with the effort to end famine.

According to statistics, nearly 400 million people all round the world permanently suffer from malnutrition, which is one of the main causes of mortality among children and teenagers in the developing countries.

Malnutrition and the shortage of the vitamins, the report points out, in a number of African, Asian, Middle East and Latin American countries causes annually the death of 100 thousand children at the age of up to five years.

One of the topical problems of health protection, the document points out, is also the campaign against smoking.

The effort for improving mankind's health, the experts point out, is closely linked with the resolution of social problems. The development of public health services is an inseparable part of socio-economic progress.

national level, to ensure peace and we wish to see that all problems and difficulties are solved through understanding, meeting and negotiations.

We are for solution of problems, whether small, big or complicated through understanding and cooperation and we are against wars, enmity and hostilities.

In the same issue the paper carries an article by its reporter which says the formation of the national fatherland front is an historical necessity.

Soviet intentions for 1981

By Spartak Beglov,

Newspapers and magazines that have come in from the West after the New Year eve are again bristling with headings about the need "to build up armaments". Even at a time when it is more appropriate to think about peace rather than war, certain "business" weeklies depict in glowing terms the characteristics of new weapons systems and the particulars of fresh allocations for arms production. NATO politicians and generals do not conceal their intentions to continue building up armaments, although resorting to the euphemistic phrase about the need "to restore the balance".

It stands to reason that quite a few sensible politicians and the broad public all over the world retain the profound belief in the viability of the policy of peaceful coexistence and arms limitation. This belief also was characteristic of the New Year festivities on the USSR.

The Soviet press and many TV and Radio programmes featured prominently discussions about the future. These discussions included quite a few figures, plans, new products and break-throughs in science and technology. However, there was not a single type or system of weapons among them.

It is not with "rearmament" that Soviet people are concerned on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress. Their preoccupation is to correct, complement and improve as best as possible the draft "Guidelines for the Development of the USSR for the Next Five Years and for the Period Ending in 1990". The main target of the programme is to ensure the steady rise of the material and cultural standards of the population, to accelerate scientific and technological progress

and to resolve the problems of food and consumer goods production in the interests of meeting the increased needs of the population to the fullest possible degree. It is these things that have been stressed by Leonid Brezhnev in his New Year address to the Soviet people.

I have before me the New Year—eve issue of Pravda, which frontpaged a map of the USSR with new industrial projects. It is nothing like the map of the deployment of new arms system, like the mobile MX nuclear missile system described at length by American newspapers and magazines. The Soviet map features hydro- and thermal power stations, new factories in the light and food industries, livestock-breeding complexes, poultry combines, gas pipelines, hothouses and ceramic tile plants. Ignaty Novikov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, says in the commentary for the map: "As we see, the first year of the five-year period has a vast and intensive construction problem, which will demand utmost effort..." Hardly any madman anywhere will claim that these poultry combines and hothouses harbour "another Soviet threat".

Politicians who are capable of appraising facts in a well-balanced and realistic way cannot fail to understand that international peace is an imperative for the Soviet Union's far reaching development projects. One does not have to read between the lines of our statements and proposals to get at the actual meaning of the Soviet Union's plans: it is enough to read and understand what is written in black and white

in them. A short summary of the Soviet Union's intentions in international affairs could look as follows.

Relaxation of tension and peaceful coexistence.

The foundation of peaceful cooperation between East and West in Europe should be consolidated on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act and bilateral agreements with the West European countries. Efforts should be made to restore in relations with the United States everything positive that has been achieved by joint effort so far, with due account of the legitimate interests of each other and on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

Arms control and disarmament.

The stalemate in strategic arm control should be broken, with due recognition of the vital importance of the agreements achieved so far as the starting point for the subsequent reduction of armaments. It is essential to proceed from the need to continue the Soviet-American talks, started in 1980, on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe in an organic relationship with the US forward-based weapons system. Every effort should be made for the implementation of the other proposals for reducing both nuclear and conventional weapons in the spirit of the joint platform of the Warsaw Treaty countries Special UN General Assembly session on disarmament.

Middle East and South West Asia.

It is necessary to proceed from the imperative that the conflict should be

settled in a just and comprehensive way with the participation of all the parties concerned and with a view to the evacuation of the occupied Arab lands, the ensuring of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to the establishment of their own state, and guarantees for the secure and independent existence of all states in the region. Efforts should be made for demilitarizing the Persian Gulf area with a view to removing foreign military presence there, to non-interference in the internal affairs of the countries in the region and to ensuring the security of sea shipping. The normalization of the situation around Afghanistan should be based on good-neighbourly understanding between the Afghan government and its neighbours and guarantee that subversive activities against Afghanistan from abroad are never resumed.

It is from these positions of goodwill and realism that the Soviet Union intends to approach its relations with other states in different regions, be it Asia, Africa or Latin America. "We want peace for all the peoples", Leonid Brezhnev said in his New Year address.

Now that world politics have entered a new stage, it is worth while recalling last year's proposal of the Warsaw Treaty countries to call a meeting of state and government leaders from all parts of the world to review the more acute problems of the international situation. This proposal remains in force, just as does the readiness of the fraternal socialist countries to give the green light to all the other mechanisms of settling outstanding international problems.

Save water on planet for people

A total of 25,000 people die every day in the world from diseases caused by drinking polluted water. Some 50 per cent of hospital patients on our planet are suffering from infectious diseases transmitted through water. These and many other medico-biological aspects of water affecting people's health were discussed at a special plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly.

The world form considered it to be its duty to proclaim 1981—1990 the International Decade of Preserving Drinking Water and Improving Sanitary Conditions. It was also decided that in 1982 UN experts will try to answer the question: can modern man hold out against the threat of ecological crisis?

"Of course, he can", Gennadi Sidorenko, Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and Director of the Institute of General and Municipal Hygiene, told APN commentator Vladimir Arsenyev. "This can be achieved", he added, "if all the countries approach this problem seriously".

Q. What is the attitude of the USSR, which accounts for one fifth of the world's industrial output, towards solving this problem?

A. The Soviet Union takes seriously the aims outlined in the resolution of the UN General Assembly and it has been participating for a long time in international environmental protection programmes. According to UN experts the ecological situation in the USSR is much better

than in most industrial countries. For example, the air, river water, lakes and seas, as well as soils in the industrial districts of the Soviet Union are over 100 per cent purer, as far as chemical contamination is concerned, than in similar districts in the USA", said Academician G. Sidorenko.

"In the first place, this is so because environmental protection in our country was made a state policy long ago. Soviet specialists were the first in the world to scientifically substantiate the concept of establishing the sanitary norms of admissible levels of harmful factors of chemical, biological and physical origin. The state sanitary legislation today codifies the maximum admissible norms for over 800 chemical compounds and their combinations that can contaminate water reservoirs. State standards for the quality of drinking water are being continuously made more strict and expanded. In the countries which strictly observe these norms, there are practically no diseases caused by water".

The policy today is to make industrial enterprises use most of their purified drainage water, that is, to move to a closed cycle of water supply. This considerably reduces, and sometimes even fully rules out, the pollution of reservoirs by industrial drainage water. Today more than 60 per cent of the water consumed by the country's industrial plants is reusable. The average consumption of circulating water throughout the country is expected to be brought to 90 per cent by 1990. To

achieve this, the state sanitary service has been invested with extensive powers, including closing down plants which pollute the environment.

In keeping with governmental decisions the USSR had earlier carried out measures to prevent the pollution of such "hard-working" rivers as the Volga, the Urals, the Dnieper and Lake Baikal. All these regional problems have lately been joined into a nationwide problem. In 1976—1980 the state allocated from its budget 11,000 million roubles for environmental protection, and these are only direct expenses.

"Despite all this", Academician Gennadi Sidorenko said in conclusion, "the protection of water sources cannot be considered as ideal today. Of course, the pollution level is being steadily reduced but the rapidly developing processes of urbanisation and industrialisation give rise to new problems which are sometimes very acute. It should be stressed that in many cases environmental problems

Solidarity with people of Kampuchea

MOSCOW, Jan. 10, (Tass).—Days of solidarity with the people of Kampuchea are a great success in the Soviet Union. They are timed to the national holiday of the People's Republic of Kampuchea—the second anniversary of the Kampuchean people's victory.

Meetings and rallies of friendship were held in the course of the days of solidarity, that began on Tuesday in Moscow, Vil-

nius, Kiev, Tashkent, Irkutsk, other cities of the country. Chairman of the board of the USSR Kampuchea Society Vyacheslav Dvoryakovsky and other activists pointed out at meetings that the victory of the people's revolution ushered in a new stage in the Soviet-Kampuchean relations developing on the principles of equality, fraternal friendship and proletarian internationalism.

Afghan Film activities expanding; planning to build a new Studio

By Our Own Reporter

On the basis of an agreement signed between Afghan Film, DRA Ministry of Information and Culture, and the Soviet Cinematography Committee eight cinema mobile units were assisted by the Soviet Union as grant-in-aid. Each unit is comprised of a well-equipped vehicle, a generator, a screen and two 16 mm machines. These mobile units are able to screen films of public interest and importance to the rural areas and villagers. The possibility of producing the above mentioned 16 mm films is available in Afghan Film.

Making the above remarks Abdul Khaliq Aleel, President of the Afghan Film in an interview with the reporter of the Kabul New Times said: The audio-visual section of the Afghan Film had five mobile units at its disposal. The friendly country of the Soviet Union has gifted eight mobile units. With the 13 cinema mobile units the Afghan Film has boosted up its audiovisual activities in the centers of the provinces and rural areas.

The Afghan Film has been able to send a number of feature, news and documentary films depicting and explaining the activities of the government of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan since the new phase of the glorious Saur Revolution. These mobile units have gone to Ghazni, Parwan, Balkh, Jauzjan, Kandahar and their related woleswalis.

According to statistics available about 234,000 people of the above provinces watches the films screened by the Afghan Film mobile units. Similarly, it should be pointed, he said, that several mobile units are also busy serving in Nangarhar, Kunar, Laghman, Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar and Badkhashan provinces.

Abdul Khaliq Aleel said: It is obvious that in the society where there is little literacy cinema is considered as the best medium of mass communication for enlightening public opinion and dissemination of contemporary culture and ideas to the people living far away from the urban areas.

With regret I should point out, he said, in the past much attention was not paid to the development of the medium of cinema. There were no possibilities in the woleswalis and sub-woleswalis for showing films.

Today in the advanced nations of the world clubs and special places are set up to get the people gathered and watch various types of films depicting various aspects of human life and the achievements of science and technology in the world today.

Today in our country Aleel went on, the best medium of audio-visual is the mobile cinema units. They can screen useful and educating films in the remote corners of the country and in the far-flung villages where there is little sign of contemporary life.

The Afghan Film has been doing a good job in this connection. The people



Abdul Khaleq Aleel, president of Afghan Film, during an interview with the Kabul New Times reporter.

ple in different provinces not only enjoyed the films, screened to them but showed great interest in watching the documentary and feature films prepared and supplied by Afghan Film.

In answer to another question put by the reporter of Kabul New Times President of the Afghan Film said:

With these units part of the duties of Afghan Film will be discharged in fulfilling the lofty objectives and high goals of Saur Revolution especially its new evolutionary phase.

Afghan Film, he said, is considered as a laboratory of a studio compared with the film-making studios of the advanced and developed countries. In principle, the present technical facilities of the Afghan Film meant just to produce and supply news films. However, with this small plant and little facilities Afghan Film has been able to produce, in addition to news and artistic films a good number of documentary films also. For example, during the current year two artistic films namely "Je-nayatkaran" (criminals) and "Khana-i-555" (house no. 555) have been processed in the Afghan Film. The films had been shot by private producers. Likewise, during the current year until now 20 documentary

films have been made by the Afghan Film. Moreover, 30 news films have been shot in the current year.

In answer to another question pertinent to the building of the new studio of Afghan Film, President Aleel said: The preliminary survey on the construction site of the new studio has been carried out in an area called Qala-i-Fatooh, near Chelstoon, Kabul. The feasibility economic and technical study of this project was started after the victory of the glorious Saur Revolution. Its study is going on by the Afghan and Soviet experts with the help of the friendly country the Soviet Union. It is expected the feasibility study of the project will be completed soon and its construction work will begin in the future on the basis of the state plan.

Talking of the other future development plans and projects of Afghan Film Aleel said: In the future development plans of the Afghan Film the present shortcoming and problems of the Afghan Film will be removed in a bid to prepare firm ground for making a large number of films. Likewise, further possibilities will be studied to expand Afghan Film. Moreover, in the future

development plans attention will be focussed on training of vocational personnel and technicians.

Soviet aid goods distributed

MAIMANA, Jan. 10, (Bakhtar).—A great number of needy people benefitted from the Soviet supplied consumer goods in Maimana, centre of Fariab province.

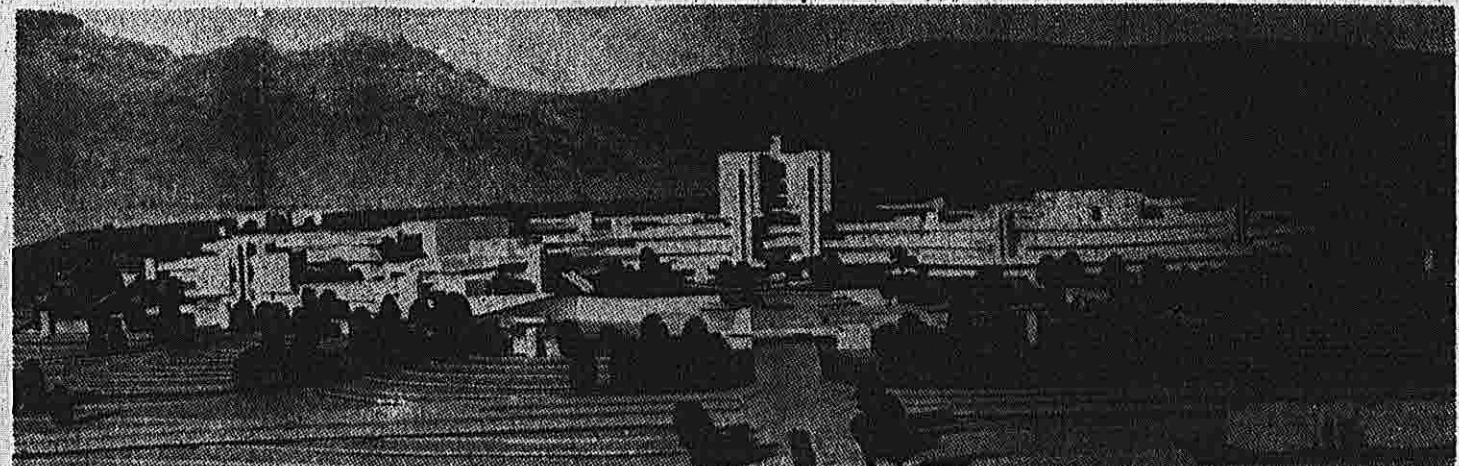
At the distribution function some officials of the provincial offices spoke on strengthening of friendly relations between Afghan and Soviet people, appreciating disinterested aid of the friendly country of the Soviet Union.

30-member delegation off to USSR

KABUL, Jan. 10, (Bakhtar).—A 30-member delegation including clergy, peasants and workers left for the USSR on Wednesday to visit the holy Islamic places and agricultural and peasantry institutions.



The Afghan delegation prior to departure for the USSR. (Photo: Bakhtar)



The new Afghan Film studio, envisaged to be built between Chelstoon and Qala-i-Fatooh area.

Five years of creative works

By Anatoli Smelyansky

More than any other form of art, the theatre is capable of keen feeling and evaluating the realities of the day, current views and, naturally, today's successes. Perhaps that is why it is not easy to grasp the laws governing the theatrical process. Like life, it is unpredictable. Still, let us try today, at the beginning of the eighties, to review what the theatre has been doing in the past five years.

Let us begin with the repertoire. In the five-year period under review the theatre continued its search amid all the social layers for new types of characters, who express our times. For instance, that refers to what we call the "production play". Today, the critics are classifying it as a "sociological drama" since the philosophical, generalising element has become dominant in this type of play. After the play "Party Committee Sitting" had a successful run, its author, Alexander Gelman, wrote "Feedback" and "We, the Undersigned", where with the help of his usually sharp social paradox he examines the "painful" spots in industry or, to be exact, man's life at the enterprise. The plays "The Thirteenth Chairman" by Azat Abdullin and "Abuse of Power" by Valentin Chernykh have been written in the same key. They evoke heated arguments among theatre-goers. Production problems and purely human problems intermingle closely in them.

In general, I must say that the classification into "production plays" and so on has become narrow and quite unnecessary for the modern Soviet drama. For instance, Viktor Rozov's play "Nest of the Woodgrouse" has the subtitle "Scenes of Family Life". But the play staged by the Moscow Satire Theatre, is as much a social play as a family play. Its problems are not confined to family relations alone. One of the most important features of the Soviet drama of recent years is its capacity for seeing in every single life-cell the common laws of reality and the meaning and trends of its development.

Plays by Viktor Rozov, Alexei Arbuzov, Mikhail Roshchin, and Alexander Vampilov often speak of difficult and deeply dramatic human destinies. The best and most significant Soviet plays are free of the embellishment of reality and the fear of posing sharp problems. On the contrary, the capacity for looking any difficulty manly in the eyes without losing a sense of perspective is the main feature of Soviet theatre.

Certainly, Soviet theatre does not deal with the present alone. Dramatists, directors and actors question the past to find an explanation for our present and "a hint of the future". The latter words belong to the great Russian 19th century critic, Vissarion Belinsky. However, they ring just as true today. That is why the Soviet theatre has been turning again and again in the past five years to the theme of the revolution. One of the most important events in the cultural life of the country was the staging of Mikhail Shatrov's "Revolutionary Sketch" (Blue Horses on Red Grass) at the Leninsky Komsomol Theatre in Moscow. Besides, the play was staged by some eighty theatres throughout the USSR and in other countries.

In the center of the play we have the image of Lenin and his thoughts that seem to have foreseen many of the problems of modern times. The author

of the play suggests that the actor play the role of Lenin, without makeup, referring to a phrase dropped by Krupskaya, the wife and associate of the leader of the Revolution, that the image of Lenin was best expressed by his way of thinking. That is precisely how the young actor Oleg Yankovsky plays the part. He portrays profound concentration, keen views and precision of every gesture. The young people who mostly fill the hall of the theatre follow with bated breath the working of Lenin's mind, his penetration to the fundamental questions being solved by the country, the people and the world.

The voices of the authors of past century, those we call the classics, are heard in the dialogue of the Soviet theatre with modern times. The past five years have been most fruitful in that respect. The standards for the theatre's attitude towards the classics was set in the mid-seventies with such epoch-making productions as "The Story of a Horse" after Leo Tolstoy's "Kholostomer" which was staged at the Leningrad Drama Theatre, and Nikolai Gogol's "The Marriage" at the Moscow Drama Theatre on Malaya Bronnaya. The important problems of human existence posed by these writers have aroused the intensive response of the theatres.

In "The Marriage", director Anatoly Efros and the cast stressed Gogol's humanism, his remarkable capacity for discerning the positive human element in the most miserable and insignificant human specimen. In "The History of a Horse" director Georgy Tovstonogov has, like a real artist, boldly joined Brecht's fable genre with Russian buffoonery, the modern musical with the traditions of Russian psychological analysis. As a result, the story of the life and death of a horse becomes a parable of the living and

dead souls, of the triumph of life that like grass, bursts through the asphalt and cobblestones.

Working with the classics, Soviet theatre in the past few years has endeavored not only to "master" the texts of the dramas written long ago but to penetrate to the source from which they sprang. Our theatre has staged productions about the outstanding artists of the past. The most important of these works is certainly the play about the closing months of Leo Tolstoy's life staged by the Maly Theatre in Moscow. Iona Drutse's dramatic ballad "Returning to One's Own Circuit" speaks of the aged writer's departure from Yasnaya Polyana and regards it as a profoundly social and philosophical act. It is in this play that we have seen one of the most outstanding performances in the Soviet theatre in recent years. It is Igor Ilinskiy playing Tolstoy. His acting is an illustration of the best features of the Russian national acting school.

Theatre movement always means renovation, the advent of fresh creative forces. There are still many unsolved problems in this sphere. However, we can already say that the seventies have brought us a serious new generation of dramatists, directors and actors. Characteristically, among those who have made a name for themselves in the past five years there are not only Muscovites and Leningraders but young people from other towns as well.

Today, at the start of the eighties, we clearly see the main trend in Soviet theatre. Above all, it is a trend that strives to "ordinary day", as Stanislavsky called it, which will become history tomorrow. Therefore the atmosphere of free experiment, critical discussion of all questions dealing with theatre practice reigning in the USSR today is of such importance. The theatre continues its quest.

(APN)

Needed

Afghan Government Press needs one unit rolled paper cutting machine with the following specifications:

- 1—The machine should cut the paper with a thickness of 120 cm.
- 2—The machine should have a general diameter of 1910x2245x6230 mm.

Local and foreign firms who wish to supply should submit their offers to the foreign procurement department on March 4th, 1981 (Hoot 13, 1359) and attend bidding session on the abovementioned date.

Specifications can be seen and guarantees is required. (169) 2-1

Needed

Kandahar Woollen Textile Company needs 41 items electric equipment for its family housing project.

Individuals, local and foreign firms who wish to supply in accordance with the terms, should submit their offers from the date of advertisement till two months to the Kandahar Woollen Textile Company and attend for bidding on March 1st, 1981. Cash guarantee, is required.

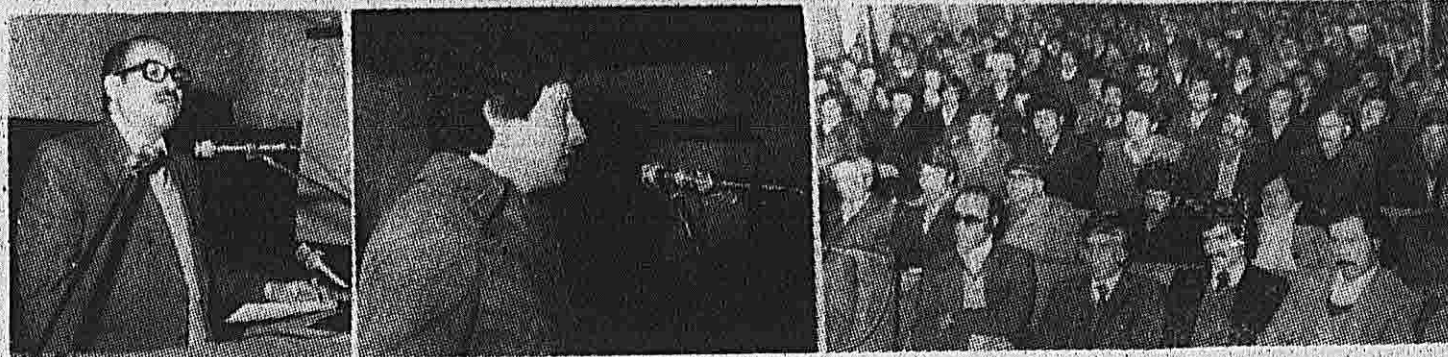
List and specifications can be seen in the Liaison Department of the Kandahar Woollen Textile Company, Share-Now opposite Park cinema. (165) 5-1

Needed

Ministry of Communications needs 191 Pcs. dated stamps, for post offices.

Local and foreign firms who wish to supply should submit their sealed offers to the Foreign Procurement Department on March 7th, 1981 (Hoot 16th, 1359).

Technical specifications can be seen, and guarantee is required. (166) 2-1



Jamila Palwasha and Dr. Yaqubi, speaking at the inaugural ceremony of the preliminary course of teachers of politics and sociology of PDPA CC Social Sciences Institute. (Photo: Bakhtar)

PRELIMINARY COURSE OPENS

KABUL, Jan. 10, (Bakhtar).—The preliminary course of the teachers of the politics and sociology of Education College of the PDPA CC Social Sciences Institute was inaugurated at the conference hall of Sayed Jamaluddin High Teachers Training Institute last Thursday.

During the inaugural ceremony, Jamila Palwasha, alternate member of PDPA CC, vice chairman of the Publicity, Extension and Education Division of the Central Committee and member of

RC speaking on the importance of the course and the Party and government's attention in popularization of knowledge and promoting the awareness of our compatriots said:

"The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and our revolutionary government is willing to increase the number of the schools for the oppressed children of our working people, raise the political consciousness of the people, and to meet further the needs of our noble compatriots.

ing the children of the oppressed people of Afghanistan are seriously forging ahead along with the noble people of the country at the stronghold for defending the interests of the working compatriots.

The function was also addressed by Pohanwal Dr. Faqir Mohammad Yaqubi, caretaker and first deputy minister of education and Mohammad Farouq Karmand, dean of the PDPA CC Social Sciences Institute who dealt on the 'Valuable measures adopted by the DRA government in popularization of education and importance of the course.

A number of the course participants, on behalf of others, expressed appreciations for the attention paid by the party and government in developing of education.

Teachers of politics fr-

om the capital and provincial schools are attending the course.

The function ended with screening of a film.

British MPs

(Continued from page 1)

The British parliamentary delegation came to Kabul last week for a friendly visit at the invitation of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organisation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

BRASILIA, Jan. 10, (ADN).—According to latest reports at least 270 people were killed in a shipwrecking disaster which occurred near the northern Brazilian town of Macapa. Police announced on Thursday that bad weather and the ship's technical shortcomings were thought to have caused the calamity at the mouth of the Amazon River.



R. D. Sathe, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs of India, at the Kabul International Airport prior to departure for home. (Photo: Bakhtar)

LARGE REBEL GROUPS CRUSHED, PUNISHED

BAGHLAN, Jan. 10, (Bakhtar).—A large number of rebels and bandits, who were disrupting the peaceful life of people in Sherin Tagab district, Fariab province, for some time were punished yesterday by the heroic armed forces, security forces and party activists.

In a function held in Faizabad the anti-human and counter-revolutionary actions of the enemies of the homeland were condemned.

Bakhtar correspondent adds that another group of rebels, these agents of reaction and international imperialism, led by criminal American imperialism, who had been disrupting the normal life of villagers of Puli Khomri district, Baghlan province, by terror and banditry were toppled down.

According to provincial security source, some of these servants of imperialism, who had created unrest through their anti-human and terrorism were crushed by party activists and security forces in collaboration with the noble working people of Qazi village.

American and Chinese weapons along with hand grenades and a large quantity of explosives was seized from these sold-out servants of foreigners.

Another despatch from Taluqan notes that a group of counter-revolutionaries, led by a resident of that city, Noor Mo-

NEW MILITARY SERVICE LAW

(Continued from page 1) tisfactory defence of freedom and independence of democratic Afghanistan the new Universal Military Service Law envisages the draft of male citizens of Afghanistan, who have completed 20 years of their age, to the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In this law the period of military reserve service is fixed upto 40 years. This period is six years less than the period fixed in the previous military service law.

For those officers and cadets of the army units who serve the armed forces for more than the period set and consciously defend the honours of the homeland with all sacrifice shall be paid between 2000 and 3000 afghanis per month and at the same time their period of reserve service will be reduced two folds.

Our heroic and valorous armed forces are considered as the heroic army of the industrious people, the army of revolutionary patriotic of Afghanistan and the army of internationalists.

Citizens drafted in the army will be profoundly experienced in revolutionary struggle and trained with the spirit of patriotism and love for the homeland, honesty to the aims and aspirations of our revolution and solidarity with the toilers and other countries of the world.

But those who want to damage the prestige of our prideful armed force-

es and defy the military service and runaway from military service will be severely punished and hated by all the noble and muslim people of Afghanistan.

The defence of the gains of Saur Revolution, the defence of the homeland, national independence and national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country is the sacred duty of not only the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan but also all the muslim people of Afghanistan.

Friends and heroic comrades,

Soldiers, officers, workers, peasants, youth, intellectuals, religious people, honourable muslims including the sunnies and shiites, craftsmen, traders and national capital holders, noble and brave tribes, sects and nationalities of Afghanistan, Pashtoons, Tajiks, Hazaras, Uzbecks, Turkmans, Baluchis, Nuristanis and our other compatriots,

Get united in the way of struggle for freedom, honour and prestige of the homeland against the internal and external enemies of revolutionary Afghanistan and struggle valourously and sacrificially. Defend your people's regime bravely and fearlessly.

The proud youth and the sons of the industrious people, heroic brothers and sons of the revolution, real patriots, you are the hope for the future of high-headed, free and independent Afghanistan. St-

and on the lines of the heroic armed forces and valourously defend our dear homeland.

The brave and free youth of the valorous tribal people, get voluntarily on the line of the armed forces of our single homeland Afghanistan. Stand firm as an iron obstacle on the borders of our dear country and let no agents of the enemies of freedom and independence of our homeland, spies, highwaymen, traitors, murderers, usurpers, selfish people, previous despots and exploiters of the industrious people enter our sacred land.

The party, army and the people are one. The state of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan belongs to the heroic people of Afghanistan.

Pride to the heroic armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Forward towards the construction of a prosperous, high-headed free and independent Afghanistan under the banner of Saur Revolution;

We destroy all the blood thirsty enemies of freedom and independence of our homeland from our sacred land and bury them in the black graveyard.

Death to the reactionaries and traitors to Afghanistan's revolution.

Death to black reaction and world devouring imperialism;

The victory is with the free and honourable people of Afghanistan.

R.D. Sathe leaves for home

KABUL, Jan. 10, (Bakhtar).—R. D. Sathe, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of India, left Kabul for New Delhi yesterday after a friendly visit to Afghanistan.

He was seen off at the Kabul International Airport by some high ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ambassador and some Indian embassy staff in Kabul.

Singing first than talking

MOSCOW, Jan. 10, (Tass).—More, a seven-month-old girl in Tallinn, is singing with pleasure, though does not talk. Mare has, together with other children, finished a 80-hour programme developed by Malle Vilson, a teacher at the Tallinn teacher-training school.

Malle Vilson starts his musical development programme when the child is two months only. It listens to music twice a week from two to three minutes. When six months old it can distinguish pitch, and at seven months it tries to sing with yoti. Children after this programme quickly acquire necessary speech habits, are more active and sociable, writes "Moscow News Information".

TODAY'S RADIO

Following is the Radio Afghanistan's foreign program:

Language	Local Time	Khz
Urdu	18.00-20.00	60230 (49 m)
English (for Nearest)	20.00-21.00	
Russian	21.00-21.30	11085 (25 m)
Arabic	21.30-22.00	11085 (25 m)
Dari and Pashtu	22.00-22.30	17755 (16 m)
		17755 (16 m)
(for Europe)	23.30-23.00	17755 (16 m)
German	23.00-24.00	

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British MPs hold press conference

KABUL, Jan. 10, (Bakhtar).—British parliamentary delegation consisting of Allan Roberts, of Liverpool, Ronald Brown, of Edinburgh and Litherland Robert Kenneth, of Manchester, deputies to the British House of Commons and Mohammad Arif, secretary to the British-Afghan Friendship Society in London, who have come here on the invitation of the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organisation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, for an official and friendly visit, attended a press conference with local and foreign journalists at the Inter-Continental Hotel last Thursday evening.

During the press conference the British MPs answered questions raised by the journalists on the international situation, facts about Afghanistan and the results of their visit to Afghanistan.



A scene of the press conference by the British Parliamentary delegation at the Inter-Continental Hotel. (Photo: Bakhtar)